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powerful weapon for the maintenance of international good faith because the benefits may well be restricted only to states who have remained faithful to their treaty obligations (p. 162). There are many other thoughtful suggestions well worthy of study. We recur again, however, to the opinion that most of them would seem practicable only in the event that the project as a whole is administered by international authority, and not left in the hands of the territorial state.

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

L'Idée de la Liberté au Temps présent. By A. EGGER. (Zurich: Rascher & Co. 1918. Pp. 47.)

The author is professor of law in the University of Zurich. He sees involved in the war a sharp conflict between different schools of political thought, chiefly in respect of their ideas of liberty. As he views it, it is not in the ordinary sense a struggle between liberalism and conservatism, but between individualism and "stateism." The individual, having become economically free, engaged in unrestrained competition, which gradually led him to collectivism. In such a state of society, power, particularly group power, became the foremost consideration, and the general welfare was lost sight of. This inevitably led to similar ideals in state politics because power without became necessary to maintain power within. In the Prussian state, the controlling philosophy led to an enthronement of the state idea and the elimination of liberalism itself, whereas in France, England and the United States, the struggle for liberty succeeded in establishing safeguards based upon lessons derived from the French Revolution and the principles of philosophers such as Rousseau, Spinoza and Locke.

Liberty must be a ruling principle rather than an interest. It must be applied objectively, rather than subjectively. It is more than a formula and must have universal signification; accordingly alliances of nations creating merely rivalries of power must be suppressed. Peace must therefore depend upon "the reason of liberty" rather than upon mere mechanism.

ARTHUR K. KUHN.

Alsace-Lorraine under German Rule. By CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1917. Pp. 246.)

This is one of the best and most interesting books on the subject of which it treats. It does not pretend to be a complete or erudite in-